

BERTY, Imre

A diffusion phenomenon observed during the development of color positive films with reversed layers. Kep hang 5 no.1:1-4 F '59.

1. Forte Fotokemiai Kutatólaboratorium, Vac; "Kep- es Hangtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

BERTY, Imre

Photocopying layers. II. Kép hang 5 no.1:26-30 F '59.

1. "Kép- es Hangtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

BARNA, Tamas; BERTY, Imre; DOBRANYI, Geza; SZIMAN, Oszkar; SCHALK, Ervin

Hungarian remarks about sensitometric standardization. Pt. 1.  
Kep hang 5 no.3:77-78 Je '59.

1. "Minnia Filmstudio; "Kep- es Hangtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Barna). 2. FORTE Fotokemiai Kutato Labor, Vac; "Kep- es Hangtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Berty). 3. Magyar Filmlaboratorium (for Dobranyi). 4. Hirdastechnikai Kutato Intezet (for Schalk). 5. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti Kemiai Kutato Intezete; "Kep- es Hangtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Sziman).

BERTY, Imre

Factors influencing the veil value of color papers. Kep hang 6 no.4:  
106-109 Ag '60.

1. "Kep- es Hangtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

BERTY, Imre.

A simple device for determining filters. Kep hang 8 no.5:144-147  
0 '62.

1. Forte Fotokemia Ipar, Vac, es "Hang- es Keptechnika" szerkeszto  
bizottsagi tagja.

BERTY, Imre

Instrumental determination of the exposure times of enlargements.  
Kép hang 9 no.1:10-12 F '63.

1. "Kép- és Hangtechnika" szerkesztő bizottság tagja.

BERTY, Imre

Effect of the composition of color developers on the image sharpness. Kep hang 9 no.6:164-171 D '63.

1. Forte-gyar, Vac; "Kep- es Hangtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

BERTY, Imre

Electric discharge lighting and color photography. Kep hang  
10 no. 1:1-9 F '64.

1. Forte, Vac; "Kep-es Hangtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi  
tagja.



BERTY, Imre

Preparing a photographic gray wedge. Kep hang 10 no.4:97-105 Ag '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Kep- es Hangtechnika."

C.A.

15

*Industrial manufacture of alkylbenzenes. József Berty, Erno Oltay, and Antal Schnitzler (Exptl. Inst. Mineral Oils and Natural Gas, Budapest, Hung.). Magyar Kém. Lapja 4, 617-28(1949).—A critical discussion of the methods practiced in various countries. 74 references. I. F.*

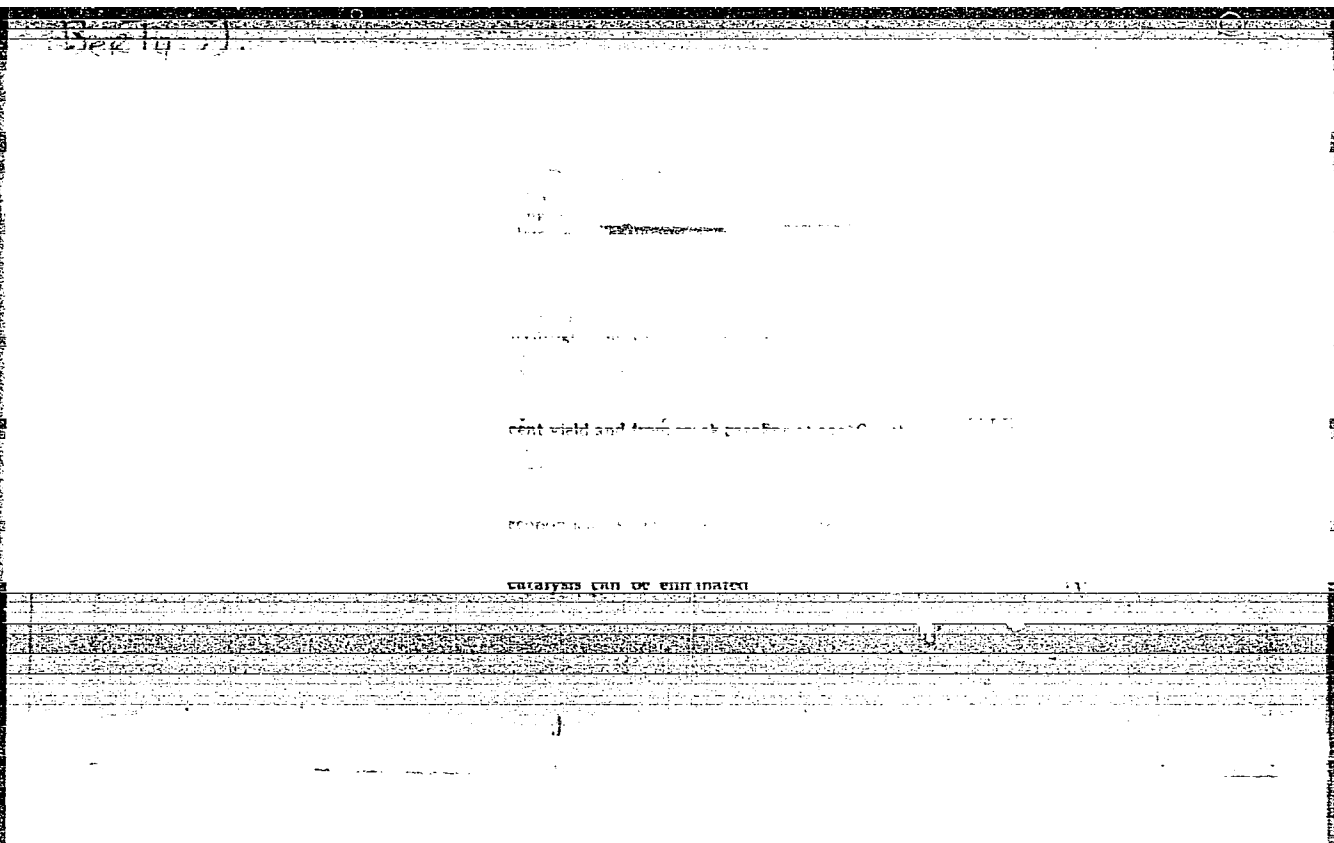
BERTY, J.

Hungarian  
Technical Abst.  
Vol. 5 No. 4  
1953

11. Direct synthesis of alcohols from olefines by carbon monoxide-hydrogen mixtures—Alkoholok közvetlen szintézise olefinekből szénmonoxid-hidrogén gázkeveréggel—J. Berty and L. Marko. (Journal of the Hungarian Chemical Society—Magyar Keimikusok Lapja—Vol. 7, 1952, No. 12, pp. 353-356, 7 figs.)

The oxo synthesis yields aldehydes and, as by-products (especially at higher temperatures), the corresponding alcohols. These alcohols are produced from the corresponding aldehydes by homogeneous catalytic reduction by the action of the cobalt carbonyl  $[\text{Co}(\text{CO})_4\text{H}]$  catalyst, active at high partial pressures of carbon monoxide. It was established that butyraldehyde was quantitatively transformed at temperatures about  $150^\circ\text{C}$ ; starting from cyclohexene, at temperatures between  $200-210^\circ\text{C}$ , alcohols were obtained amounting to 95 per cent and starting from cracked petrol, above  $220^\circ\text{C}$ , amounting to 90 per cent of the final product. At a higher catalyst concentration the reaction rate is higher, respectively, the temperature required for the reaction is lower. The optimal composition of the gas mixture was found to be 65-70 per cent carbon monoxide and 30-35 per cent hydrogen. It is evident that the rate of reduction depends chiefly on the partial pressure of carbon monoxide. This was ascribed to the greater stability of the cobalt carbonyl catalyst.

L. Marko  
MF 9-14-54



BERTY, JOZSEF

Aceton reaktor meretezese; jelentes.

Veszprem, Hungary, 1954, 75 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959  
Uncl.

BERTZ, J.

POL .

✓ 4837. SEPARATION AND WORKING UP OF COAL TAR FICOLINE MIXTURES.  
Bertz, J. (Bull. Acad. polon. Sci., Cl. III, 1954, vol. 2, 395-397).

BERTY, J. (Dr.)

Hungary

Neue Entwicklung auf dem Gebiet der Theorie und Praxis der Hochpolymeren

(Hauptjahresstagung 1956 der Chemischen Gesellschaft in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik).

Aus dem Tagungsprogramm - Nachmittags: Gruppe C:

Dr. J. BERTY, E. OLTAY und L. MARKO (vorgetr. von J. BERTY), Budapest, "Direkte Synthese von Oktylalkohol aus Krackbenzin und Wassergas (Ososynthese).

SOURCE: Plaste und Kautschuk, October 1956, Unclassified.

BERTY J.

7  
3  
Production of ethyl alcohol from synthesis gas. 1.  
Methyl alcohol

... of the  $C_2$  compounds ... the amount of catalyst ...

... of acetic acid ...

Methyl alcohol ... with pure carbon monoxide ...



**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000205030002-9**

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**CIA-RDP86-00513R000205030002-9"**

|            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |       |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| COUNTRY    | : GDR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | H-15  |
| CATEGORY   | :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |       |
| ABS. JOUR. | : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 75657 |
| AUTHOR     | : Bert, J., Oltay, E., and Marko, L.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |       |
| INST.      | : Not given                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |       |
| TITLE      | : The Synthesis of Octyl Alcohol from Cracked Gasoline Fractions, Carbon Monoxide, and Hydrogen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |       |
| ORIG. PUB. | : Chem Tech, 9, No 5, 283-286 (1957)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |       |
| ABSTRACT   | : Equilibrium conditions for the formation of Co-carbonyl from metallic Co and CO gas within technologically acceptable temperature limits have been investigated in laboratory scale equipment, and the partial pressure of CO required for the direct synthesis of alcohols with thermodynamically stable carbonyl catalysts was determined. It was found that the principal side products of the oxo-synthesis and of the direct synthesis of alcohols are acetals, which are |       |

CARD: 1/2

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BERTY, J., AND OTHERS.

Performance of organic reactions in turbulent liquid films. I Investigation of heat transmission relations. p. 101.

(Magyar Kemikusok Lapja. Vol. 12, no. 3, Mar. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

BERTY, L.

"Diffusion phenomenon observed during the development of color positive films with reversed layers." p. 1

KEP ES HANGŰTECHNIKA. (Optikai es Kinotechnikai Tudományos Egyesület)  
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 5, No. 1, Feb. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959  
Uncl.

9.3140 (also 1003, 1140)

<sup>87375</sup>  
S/120/607000/004/014/028  
E032/E414

AUTHORS: Stoyanov, P.A., Mikhaylovskiy, G.A., Bertyn', A.R.,  
Grishina, N.M. and Moseyev, V.V.

TITLE: The Universal High-Resolution Electron Microscope  
УЭМБ-100 (UEMV-100)

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No.4, pp.110-117

TEXT: A description is given of an electron microscope having a nominal resolution of 10 Å. It incorporates a focusing corrector, a deflecting system for work by reflection, a binocular viewer, a specially-designed vacuum chamber and various other features. This microscope presents an improved version of the microscope UEMV-100. The microscope column incorporates 5 lenses, namely 2 condensers, 1 objective, 1 intermediate lens and 1 projection lens. The aim of the modifications and improvements was to improve the electron-optical characteristics of the UEMV-100 microscope. In particular, a special focusing corrector was introduced between the second condenser and the objective. This corrector is in the form of two pairs of coils placed outside the vacuum chamber, one above the other. The coils are located in special grooves cut into the body and separated from the evacuated Card 1/4

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EO32/E414

The Universal High-Resolution Electron Microscope ~~YEMB~~-100  
(UEMV-100)

space by thin walls. The coil windings are supplied with alternating current, consisting of symmetric rectangular pulses. Currents in the upper and lower pairs of coils are 180° out of phase so that the fields produced by these coils are in opposite directions. The focusing corrector serves to increase the aperture of the illuminating system (Dorsten et al, Ref.3). In the present case the aperture angle is increased in one plane. At the same time the depth of focus is reduced so that precise focusing of the image is easier to establish. The corrector is particularly convenient in the case of relatively small electron optical magnifications with subsequent high magnification of the photographs. When the corrector is switched on the image, if not accurately focused, divides into two parts. The conditions under which this "doubling" disappears correspond to precise focusing. The paper is concluded with a general description of various other modifications including a special specimen table which can be used to select any given part of the specimen even under overall

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87375

S/120/60/000/004/014/028  
E032/E414

The Universal High-Resolution Electron Microscope YAMB-100  
(UEMV-100)

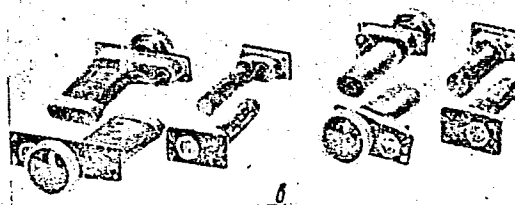
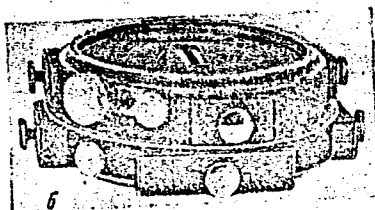
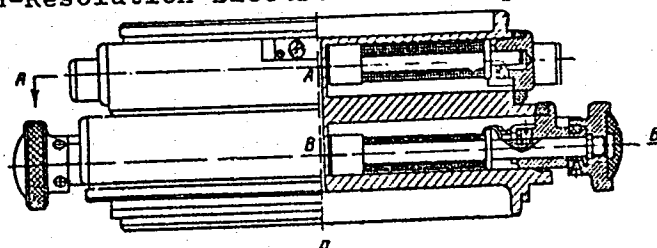
magnifications of  $1.5 \times 10^6$ ; a binocular viewing arrangement having a magnification of  $\times 6$  and a relatively large field of view (diameter 28 mm), and the pumping system of the microscope. Acknowledgments are expressed to Yu.M.Kushnir for assistance. There are 11 figures and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1959

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S/120/60/000/004/014/028  
E032/E414

The Universal High-Resolution Electron Microscope УЭМВ-100  
(UEMV-100)



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Рис. 2. Корректор фокусировки. а — конструкция, б — внешний вид, в — отклоняющие катушки: справа — для корректора фокусировки, слева — для работы на отражение



BERUASHVILI, V.A.

Remote signaling system using ferrite cores. Trudy GPI no. 5:9-12  
'63. (MIRA 17:9)

BOOK 45 PWT(1)/REP(h)-2/EWA(h) Pm-4/Pn-4/Pac-4/Peb/Pi-4/Pk-4

... .., Farasana, ... ..

... .. elements from shi printed ... ..

(Element of cybernetic systems). ... ..

... .. 25

is described. "AND", "OR", and "NOT" circuits using DC-Si diodes and other ... ..  
for gates, operating at about 3,000 Mc are discussed briefly. There are also de-

Card 1/2

diodes are badly matched to strip lines; the circuitry; and printed strip lines operate satisfactorily only up to frequencies of about 8,000 Mc. Orig. art. has: 13 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Jul64

INCL. --

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 006

*ml*  
Card 7.12

I 47317-65 REO(b)-2/EEB-2/EEC(k)-2/ENA(h)/EWI(d)/EWI(1)/T/EMP(1) PG-4/PJ-4/PK-4/  
 Pm-4/Pq-4/Pz-4/Peb IJP(c) CO/DE/CS S/0000/64/000/000/0021/0028  
 64  
 1341

ACCESSION NR: AT5007075

AUTHOR: Beruashvili, V. A.; Elizbarashvili, O. A.

TITLE: Tunnel diodes in computers

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Institut kibernetiki. Elementy kiberneticheskikh sistem  
 (Elements of cybernetic systems). Tiflis, Izd-vo Metsniyereba, 1964, 21-28

TOPIC TAGS: tunnel diode, computer component, high speed computer, nanosecond  
pulse, flip flop circuit 16C

... a discussion and analysis of the possible uses of

... solid switching of the ...  
 ... electronic computer ...  
 ... diode is finding ...  
 ... is being used in oscillators, amplifiers, and

Card 1/4

1. 5. 1. 1. 1. 1.

ACCORDING TO THE ATTACHED

tunnel diode.

$$C_m = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L_m} \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \frac{L_m}{L_0}} \right]$$

There are some flip-flop circuits, which are operated by single-polarity pulses and these serve as counters. The single-polarity pulses charge the capacitance of the tunnel diode. Because of the inductance present in the circuit, an attenuating signal is set up. That is, a positive pulse below the

When voltage is supplied to the circuit one diode begins to conduct more current

semiconductor devices based on the tunnel effect will be

Card 3/4

L 47317-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007875

precise pulse circuits. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 4/4 *718*

END REEL  
50

BERLIN, A.S. -

BERU ASHVILI, V.A